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_	APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
_	10/617,827	07/14/2003	Shoichi Osada	0171-0990P	5224
	2292	7590 09/21/2005		EXAMINER	
	BIRCH STE	WART KOLASCH &	ZIMMER, MARC S		
	PO BOX 747 FALLS CHU	RCH, VA 22040-0747		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,			1712	
				DATE MAILED: 09/21/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/617,827	OSADA ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Marc S. Zimmer	1712	

•	Marc S. Zimmer	1712							
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence add	ress						
THE REPLY FILED 06 September 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.									
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on this application, applicant must timely file one of the follow places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a No a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance time periods:	the same day as filing a Notice of wing replies: (1) an amendment, af tice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in	Appeal. To avoid aba fidavit, or other evider compliance with 37 C	ice, which FR 41.31; or (3)						
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire to	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth	in the final rejection, wh g date of the final rejecti	ichever is later. In on.						
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).									
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).									
 The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exte a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed AMENDMENTS 	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of th	ns of the date of e appeal. Since						
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, (a) They raise new issues that would require further co (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE belo	nsideration and/or search (see NO		ecause						
(c) They are not deemed to place the application in being appeal; and/or	tter form for appeal by materially re		the issues for						
(d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a NOTE: <u>See Continuation Sheet</u> . (See 37 CFR 1.1		ected claims.							
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.1	21. See attached Notice of Non-Co	ompliant Amendment	(PTOL-324).						
 Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s) Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s). 		timely filed amendme	ent canceling the						
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is pro The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:	☑ will not be entered, or b) ☐ wivided below or appended.	ll be entered and an e	explanation of						
Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to:									
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-9</u> . Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:		•							
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE									
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, bu because applicant failed to provide a showing of good an was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 	d sufficient reasons why the affida	vit or other evidence is	s necessary and						
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to of showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessar 	vercome all rejections under appe	al and/or appellant fai	ls to provide a						
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanatio REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	n of the status of the claims after e	ntry is below or attach	ned.						
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered bu	t does NOT place the application i	n condition for allowar	nce because:						
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s).	(PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper N	lo(s)							
13.	mare Lin	numey S. Ziananey All 1711							
	Marc	S. ZIMMER							

Continuation of 3. NOTE: There does not anywhere in the Specification appear to be support for the express exclusion of those epoxy resins that are halogenated and antimony compounds hence the added subject matter represents new matter. As for Applicant's arguments against the rejection, the Examiner is, quite frankly, puzzled as to how they are at all relevant. First of all, the fact that Maeda does not advocate the utilization of halogenated epoxy resins and antimony compounds does not render the references uncombinable. The nature of a two-reference rejection under 35 U.S.C 103 is not such that there has to be agreement with respect to every aspect of each of the two inventions. For instance, where the claims are directed to a composition, as is the case here, and the references are likewise disclosing inventive compositions, it is to be understood that a combination of the teachings of the references does not necessarily mean that adding all of the materials of the respective compositions must be suggested by the combination. Indeed, a combination of references merely justifies improving upon the teachings of one with the teachings of another. In the present case, the Examiner noted that both references disclosed epoxy-based encapsulating agents but, whereas Shiobara contemplated the addition of the material corresponding to D-iii to enhance the crack resistance of the overall composition, Maeda contained no such suggestion nor was there any provision for another compound that would behave the same way. (Had this been the case, the Examiner would have been required instead to provide a rationale explaining why it was obvious to replace one crack-resisting material with another.)

Applicant then attempts to, once again, establish the unobviousness of their invention by explaining the significance of their declaration. The problem with their approach is that the closest prior art, which is what comparative examples are supposed to be directed to, IS the composition suggested by the Examiner's combination. It is acknowledged that the compositions of runs 1-6 may be representative of the oils and rubbers mentioned by Maeda but neither Maeda nor Shiobara expressly mentions any of these. Therefore, compositions containing them cannot be said to represent the closest prior art. The composition suggested by the Examiner's combination is the closest prior art, not the compositions embodied by entries 1-6.